

Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
CYRUS H. CURTIS, President
CHARLES H. LINDBERG, Vice President
ROBERT W. COLLINS, Treasurer
WILLIAMS, Directors

EDITORIAL BOARD:
CYRUS H. CURTIS, Chairman
F. H. WEAVER, Executive Editor
JOHN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager

Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.
LEADER CENTRAL: Broad and Chestnut Streets
ATLANTIC CITY: Press-Lion Building
NEW YORK: 110 A. Metropolitan Tower
CHICAGO: 817 Home Insurance Building
LONDON: Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S. W.

NEW BUREAUS:
WASHINGTON: The Post Building
NEW YORK: The Times Building
PHILADELPHIA: 100 Pine Street
PITTSBURGH: 100 Pine Street
ST. LOUIS: 32 Rue Louis in Grand

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
Daily, Six Cents; Six Months, \$3.00; One Year, \$5.00.
Foreign Postage Extra.
Single Copies, Five Cents.
All orders must be accompanied by cash or check.

Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR APRIL WAS 82,104.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915.

Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong!

The Voice of a Great Nation Speaks in the Note to Berlin

The note to Berlin measures up to the best traditions of American statesmanship. It does not necessarily mean war, for the German Government has but to live up to its treaty, to which it itself appealed only recently, and follow the dictates of humanity to avoid the inevitable disaster that a break with this country would presage.

There is in it no quibble, no hesitation, no doubt. It cannot be misunderstood. It is the answer of a great civilized nation, speaking for humanity, to another great nation that has relapsed into barbarism under the leadership of a military caste.

Clear-Cut Demand

The note declares that German outrages against our commerce must cease. It reiterates the fundamental rights of neutrals even when on belligerent merchant ships. It asserts the recognized privileges of noncombatants to safety of life and limb on the high seas, under any and all circumstances. It protests against even incidental mockery of American rights. It stands fast against the use of submarines as commerce destroyers, declaring that so to use them is to outrage the inherent rights of civilization and humanity themselves.

Sweeps Aside All Subterfuge

It declares that German professions of sorrow because of the wanton destruction of American lives cannot be entertained, and points out that the only course satisfactory to the United States will be the cessation immediately of the savage practices which have aroused the resentment and indignation of the world, and have made it necessary for this independent nation, speaking for humanity, to send its mighty veto across the water.

"I'm not arguing with you, William. I'm just telling you," is the real meaning of the note. So this great democracy, founded on the protection of human rights, speaks to the Hohenzollerns. It is a clarion note that will resound down the ages and sets a new standard for national action. "Thank God I am an American," every citizen, in all reverence, can say today.

Note is an Ultimatum

The note is in effect an ultimatum. "These things must cease," we say to Berlin, "or you must take the consequences." What those consequences are Germany knows. Unless madness has settled down upon that land, it will yield. If humanity and regard for civilization do not counsel such a course, common sense must. Even a military oligarchy must appreciate the folly of fighting against the whole world, of being left without one single friend on earth.

Faith in President Justified

The nation's faith in the President is justified. It can rejoice that it waited patiently and in confidence for him to act. The note does not represent a statement in the heat of blood. It is, on the contrary, the deliberate opinion of this nation, an expression of the deep-seated conviction of a vast majority of our people. The ruthless rape of Belgium, unforgettable and unforgivable, we passed by, but the frightful destruction of the Lusitania has converted the world to one opinion, and that is that Prussianism must be wiped off the face of the earth.

Let the Public Be Calm

The Evening Ledger has counseled restraint during this week of suspense. It has pointed out how the sophistry of German leaders, skillfully devised, has misled that people. We counsel patience now. We trust that Germany, while there is yet time, will be brought to a realization of her situation. We hope that Berlin will see the light and act accordingly. And we believe that the people of the United States are willing to meet Germany half way, if that nation concludes now to follow a straight and honorable course.

The position of our Government is clear. It becomes, therefore, the position of every citizen. The time has passed for consideration of our policy. It has been announced and is a national asset. Let every man stand squarely behind the President.

POSSIBLE COURSE OF UNITED STATES
What will be if the German reply is unsatisfactory, we venture no prophecy. It may be

doubted if Washington will send troops to European battlefields. It may simply sever diplomatic relations, excommunicate the German Empire, seize the German ships now at anchor in our ports, convey our fleets of merchantmen across the sea and wage the equivalent of war by wise use of our unparalleled resources.

Our Vast Resources

We are unprepared for war, yet we are ready. Vast are our resources. Our national wealth is inexhaustible. The great Krupp works cannot compare in magnitude with the magnificent factories American initiative and energy have constructed. We are a granary that can feed all nations. All the munitions of war we make. We can, if we will, keep the allied hosts supplied with the necessary implements of warfare. For the vindication of our rights, as becomes a spirited people, we pledge ourselves and our possessions, without hesitation and with no misgivings as to the future.

Issue Now in Berlin's Hands

Yet in all sincerity a fervent prayer goes up that the German reply will be satisfactory, that common sense will dictate the verdict of Berlin, that our officially friendly relations will not be severed, and that somehow or other peace may endure. Yet there need be no misunderstanding in this country of the true situation. We have sent what is the equivalent of an ultimatum. There is but one way in which it can be answered that will be satisfactory to us.

A Glimmering of Humanity?

Word comes from Berlin, by way of London, that the projected air raid on the British capital has been postponed from time to time because the Kaiser cannot bring himself to consent to such an attack upon an unfortified city, where his own kinsmen are living. The attack would endanger the life of King George, and the King is his own cousin. The same report says that the Kaiser held out a long time against the urging of his advisers to authorize submarine raids upon merchant ships, but that he finally consented. It is believed that he can be persuaded into agreeing to the plan to drop bombs on London in such numbers as to destroy hundreds of lives and vast amounts of property.

If the Kaiser has been unwilling to engage in such warfare, his reluctance does credit to his humanity. But the persistence of his military advisers in demanding authority to go to the most damnable lengths in making war condemns them to an ignoble fame such as no worthy man can covet.

What Are Inspectors For?

The collapse of two new brick dwellings in a group of eighty-nine during the rain on Wednesday night may have been an accident that no one could have prevented. But there is the suggestion that the mortar used contained too much sand and dissolved when the rain beat against it. If it could have been protected by a roof, perhaps the walls in which it was used might have been able to stand up.

But the inspectors of the Building Bureau are supposed to inspect and to protect the public. If they have inspected the materials used in the collapsed houses and have found them of the proper quality then some other cause than poor mortar must be found for the disaster. If they inspect now and find that the mortar was poor they condemn themselves. Yet they must make an examination and report. Every tenant and every purchaser of a house, as well as every builder, is interested in sifting this case to the bottom and in discovering whether the workmen who say that the mortar was too poor to hold the bricks together know what they are talking about.

Constantinople Learns There is War

Constantinople seems to have discovered, through the arrival of 12,000 wounded soldiers in the city, that there has been some fighting along the Dardanelles. It did not know before that there had been any reverses or serious casualties. It is foolish to speculate about the effect of this disclosure on the mental attitude of the Turkish population. It will be manifested as the weeks go by. But it is certain that the people will cease to believe all the optimistic reports given out by the Government. They have seen with their own eyes the horrors of the war in the form of wounded and maimed soldiers.

They are likely to see more of them, for a British army is moving on Adrianople from the south and a Russian army is approaching from the north prepared to lay siege and repeat the victory of the Balkan Allies when they took it in the last war. With Adrianople reduced the advance upon Constantinople by land will be made, and it is morally certain that the city will fall, even though its defenses have been strengthened under German direction. Then the Turk will get his full of horrors.

Mr. Barnes will have no trouble in proving that the Colonel was a boss, for he admits it.

The mayoralty booms that bloom in the spring, in fact, have nothing to do with the ultimate choice of the voters at the election in November.

The German Embassy disclaims responsibility for Doctor Dernburg, and Doctor Dernburg is likely to disclaim responsibility for himself before long.

It will be impossible to persuade any one save those who want to be persuaded that the chief purpose of the State Constabulary is to break up strikes.

Two former Confederate officers spoke at the annual dinner of the Society of the Army of the Potomac last night, and they sat under the Stars and Stripes.

Charles Frohman's estate amounts to only \$350,000, which seems to indicate that there are other speculations beside those engineered in the Stock Exchange.

George Bernard Shaw must be envying Gabriele D'Annunzio, for Shaw was never escorted through the streets of the capital of his country by a crowd of 40,000 patriots acclaiming him for his defense of the national honor.

Notwithstanding the vast expanse of ocean in sight, Atlantic City is as dry as Philadelphia on Sunday for all who do not make arrangements on Saturday night for such irrigation as they may think necessary the next day.

JOURNALISM IN NATIONAL CRISES

Alfred Capus, Academician, Shows How the French Press Has Met Test After Test of Patriotic Service—Its Role in the Future.

When people talk of the rights and privileges of citizenship or of suffrage they sometimes pride themselves on their remembrance of the fact that duties and obligations are equally important. That duties and obligations belong to Journalism is obvious. Appreciation of this fact by the public as well as by the press itself should, of course, be something more than a mere "lip" appreciation. All the more so when it is considered that, as Alfred Capus, the distinguished French Academician, truly says, "The press and public opinion are inseparable terms."

To the Revue Hebdomadaire M. Capus contributes an article which is not only timely but of widespread interest and value. In it he tells of the part which the press has played and in future must play in relation to the world war. He does not speak of the power and function of Journalism in general terms, but covers the subject by means of specific references. It is mostly a story of Journalism in France during the last few months. A few extracts from the article, as translated by Mr. George Burnham Ives for the Boston Transcript, follow. The war came:

A Decisive Part

"It was essential to make everybody, without exception, understand—all classes of society, workmen, scholars, tradesmen, peasants—all that there was of absolutely new and monstrous about this war, and the enormous importance of the game that we were playing, and that we must bring to that game a steadfastness of mind, an incessant activity—in a word, the utmost sum of our national powers. To effect this result, it was indispensable, first of all, to bring about, in a country divided politically as ours is, in a country where political passions are kept constantly alive by discussion and disputation—to bring about oblivion of old quarrels and abandonment of the most inveterate habits; let us tell the whole story in a single phrase—it was absolutely necessary to demand of Frenchmen that they cease to play politics."

"In these circumstances the part played by the press was decisive; it dropped polemics, it brought the factions together, it elaborated all the projects of resistance and union. It refused to allow itself to be influenced by the memory of old disagreements; it gave all Frenchmen the impression that they had always been in accord, and that if they had sometimes in the old days disputed, and even hated one another, it was merely a way of passing the time until the enemy should come."

Spreading the Doctrine

How Journalism met the test of self-control while the Germans were steadily advancing on Paris is described in the following words:

"Our enemies counted too manifestly on the political quarrels of France and on her excitability, and thereby they indicated to us the importance of union and self-control. That self-control, and constancy of soul amid the changing fortunes of the war, were put to a severe test in the month of August. When will any one be able to write the history of those thirty days—of those fierce attacks in the passes of the Vosges, and of that atrocious invasion of Belgium, which was like an arrest of civilization by savages?"

"Of all those tremendous events there came to our knowledge only scattered episodes, accurately told, to be sure, but giving no idea of the vast development that the war had suddenly undergone. The communiques told us the truth, as M. Messemey had promised, but they did not tell us the whole truth. The public felt it, but had to accept, as the newspapers did, the stern discipline to which it was subjected. I am convinced today that it was salutary, and that it was due to that discipline that the people were able to endure, without utter disorganization, the terrible news of the last week of August, which revealed to us the fact that the Germans were at the gates of Amiens after defeating the English army."

"Those days of August gave the press an opportunity to spread through the length and breadth of the land the few essential ideas which form, as it were, the body of doctrine of the war for the use of civilians. These ideas were:

- 1. That the war would be a long one.
2. That victory was certain, simply by the process of attrition, if we could keep our army intact and hold out pending the mobilization of all our forces and those of our Allies.
3. That consequently everything in the military as well as the civil administration must be so ordered as to assure the maximum of resistance.

"Such were the ideas with which it was all the more necessary to saturate the public mind, because we were approaching one of the most tragic crises of the war—that series of movements which brought the enemy within five leagues of Paris, and forced the commander-in-chief to advise the Government to leave the capital."

Weeks later the tremendous battle of the Marne was fought. "The press was able to adapt its role to the new conditions; it had to fix the certainty of victory, and the powerful reasons for expecting it, firmly in public opinion. These reasons were no longer vague as at first, and the press had now the necessary elements to dilate upon them; the imposing and heroic figures of our generals appeared before all eyes. There was an end to the sort of anonymity of the early days of the campaign; now we had soul-stirring orders of the day, signed by Joffre, Foch, Franchet d'Espèrey, and in due course by other generals who came to the front day by day—names unknown yesterday—which it is almost useless to enumerate, so intimately are they interwoven today with our very life."

"The war of 1914 will prove to have been its supreme test. Far from having foundered, it has taken on an incomparable air of dignity. It has bathed itself anew in its true well-spring, and it has seen of what it was capable when it was defending the cause of the Fatherland."

"Its role during the war will have been the glorious prelude to its role after the war, when the country will have to be reconstituted and France set back upon the true course of her history."

NOR WHEN NOR HOW

Oh, dream no more of quiet life; Care finds the careless out more wise to you. This heart entire to Faith's pure strife; So Peace will come, though know't not when or how.

"I'M NOT ARGUING WITH YOU, WILLIAM, I'M JUST TELLING YOU!"



BEST THOUGHT IN AMERICA DIGEST OF THE MAGAZINES

- (1) North American Review—"A Potential Substitute for War."
(2) Atlantic Monthly—"The War and the Way Out."
(3) Century—"The Ounce of Prevention."
(4) Survey—"The Minimum of Safety."

WAR EXTINGUISHERS

There are several ways of putting out a fire. You may douse it with water, or smother it under a blanket, or spray it with chemicals. Theories and methods for extinguishing war are as various, and even more numerous.

In the many war articles which still continue to fill the magazines there is an increasing proportion devoted to theories and proposals for ending and preventing war. And these theories are as various as the temperaments of the men presenting them—disarmament, increased armament, international congresses, leagues of peace, Christianity—all these are recommended and argued. Percy Mackaye, the poet and pageantist, presents with characteristic charm and idealism a plea for the substitution of a pageantry of peace to take the place of the terribly effective pageantry of war. He writes in the North American Review (1), which this month, by the way, publishes its 100th anniversary number. He says:

"Is there a substitute for war? 'When peace is made as handsome as war,' said the President of the United States in a recent speech, 'there will be hope of war's passing.' This pregnant phrase was but a feeling remark, yet it involves an idea of deepest public import. It is hardly conceivable that human beings should for ages have endured the organized waste and torture of war, if the magician art had not hypnotized their imaginations, and led them by glorious visions to the channels of battlefields. For let us remember, it is art—the colorful art of the theatre, its music, spectacle and symbolism put to war's purposes—which has exerted this hypnotism toward destruction. In its time of world havoc, therefore, shall we not ask ourselves:

How may the glorious visions of dramatic art lure the imaginations of men from war to peace? How may peace be made as handsome as war and as noble as war's attributes; by self-sacrifice, courage, patience, enkindled will power. Under expert control, the chaotic drifting, meanly competitive life of everyday peace becomes transcendent, utilizes the full potency of the imagination with a majestic unity of design; the enacting of a national drama, in which the people themselves participate. Statesmen and military leaders, recognizing what the disciplines of peace ignore, utilize the full potency of the imaginative arts born of the theatre; they employ the ecstasy and pomp of music and pageantry. Symbolism they call to their aid to provide for patriotism her radiant flags and uniforms. My object is to suggest that 'the moral equivalent of war' can be made fascinating and effectual by utilizing the dynamic arts of the theatre to give it symbolical expression. So, to cope with war, the organizers of peace must acknowledge man's paganism, and create the moral equivalents of war are ineffectual from two chief causes. First, the fighting armies of peace—workers in settlements for public health, for popular education, for emancipation of women and children, etc.—are not properly organized, and secondly, their functions are not properly symbolized. To achieve the first objective—organization—will require the directive insight of order, discipline, organization, imbued with the symbolism to achieve the second objective—symbolism—will require the dramatic engineer.

League of Peace

G. Lowes Dickinson, the English publicist, in the concluding article of a series in the Atlantic Monthly (2), outlines his hopes for making the next peace permanent. Among several ideas which he discusses, he writes:

"From many quarters has come the suggestion for a league of peace." Mr. Roosevelt has proposed it. Mr. Aquilino looks forward to it as coming 'immediately within the range and presently within the grasp of European statesmanship.' And it was adumbrated by Sir Edward Grey before the war, when he said: 'If the peace of Europe can be preserved and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavor will be to promote some arrangement, to which Germany will be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately.' It will be said, what is the use of relying on treaties when Germany has shown and declared that she regards them as scraps of paper? This raises the question of the sanction. I propose, therefore, that the Powers entering into the arrangement pledge themselves to assist, if necessary, by their national force, any member of the league who should be attacked before the dispute provoking the attack has been submitted to arbitration or conciliation. Military force is not the only weapon. Economic pressure might be effective, a financial and commercial boycott.

Prof. R. M. Johnston, of Harvard, 'one of the greatest living authorities on the Napoleonic wars,' whose book, 'Arms and the Republic' has just been published, writes an article in this month's Century (3) on a very similar theme, drawing lessons from the contrasting fates of Switzerland and Belgium for the United States:

Switzerland, the centre of Europe, has for years possessed the perfect model of a national army. The policy of the nation was easy to frame in relation to its surroundings. North, east, west, lay neighbors who presented a threat along every mile of frontier. So the

Swiss decided on a policy of national defense. It is the virtual guaranty of the independence of a brave people, who have too much sense to put their faith in international guarantees of neutrality and enough spirit to be willing to face the military issue instead of feebly evading it. With Belgium we come to the opposite case.

Belgium's attitude had many points of resemblance to that of this country toward the military problem. She was engaged in one of the most remarkable outbursts of industrial energy that the world has seen. Labor problems and social reforms had become urgent. She concentrated her attention on herself. She was impatient, one is almost tempted to say naturally impatient, at any thought of spending money and foresight on anything so irrecusable with her ideals as her army. And the upshot was a haphazard, neglectful, ineffective treatment of the problem. Then she woke up one fine morning to find her country wrecked and in ruins.

Let us hope that all who understand will support those few gentlemen who in Congress and elsewhere are striving to improve our national defenses. To say that the war is stupid and wicked, to encourage others to make war by remaining defenseless is stupid, wicked and criminal. And to avoid that crime, it is not necessary to threaten. We have merely to raise our army to a standard that will place it about on a level with those of the second or third-rate European Powers—say somewhere between those of Holland and Rumania. To imagine that this would be a departure from our old-time policy, that it would alarm Europe, weaken our moral power, and so forth, is cheap claptrap for very ignorant and foolish audiences. It would, of course, have precisely the opposite effect.

One of the most prominent of our peace advocates, David Starr Jordan, writing in the Survey (4), argues that we should face the issue squarely:

In the London Morning Post these statements appear: 'After all, the British Empire is built up by good fighting, by its army and navy. The spirit of war is native to the British race. Only by militarism can we guard against the abuses of militarism.' Parallel is the motto given by the Crown Prince of Prussia some two years ago: 'The earth rests not more securely on the shoulders of Atlas than Germany on her army and navy.' The real struggle behind this great war is not that between military Germany and the Allies of military Britain. That will very likely end in a drawn game of itself settling nothing. The great conflict of our century is that between law and anarchy. Law involves the rule of justice between nations as between men. Anarchy is the rule of men by force and by fear. By fear armies and navies have vainly posed as insurance for peace. By force they may make for victory, never for peace. No amount of armament, large or small, evened out by force, even in a democracy, is the business of American statesmanship to hold out for ourselves the line of safety and to it to that line. Militarism existing for its own sake is a poison to society. Its place in the democracy is the corner of sane humanity, not safety. It may be that we have not exceeded that minimum, but we have certainly never fallen below it.

PEACE WITH HONOR

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—If this war has demonstrated anything, it has demonstrated the absurdity of tolerating, any longer, the ancient superstition of national sovereignty—of imagining that any nation can have interests which conflict with those of any other.

Let Uncle Sam be modern, and righteously courageous, but not foolhardy. Let him not in any rash, single-handed and ill-prepared, into sure punishment at the hands of any Russian nation; but let him announce the United States of Civilization. Let him say, to South America and to Canada and to Europe: 'Boys, my hands are indeed not spotted, but you have seen that relatively they are clean. Now my hat is in the ring for world disarmament, not by peace society resolutions, but by the armed forces of sane humanity, not fighting, but overawing any still savage nation.'

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS BILL OF UNUSUAL QUALITY GRACE LARUE

GARRICK 10c, 15c, 25c CONTINUOUS H. A. M. TO H. P. M. THE WILLIAMSON EXPEDITION

Stanley 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ALL THIS WEEK MARY PICKFORD in 'FANCHON'

PHILADELPHIA Tonight at 8:15 ORCHESTRA "POPS"

GRAND NIXONS TROVATO THE MUSICAL GENIUS; LADY BETTIE THE LANG DOGS; DENNIS & STANTON THE BEGS; STUART SEELYE THE LAUGHING PICTURES

Helen Keller will lecture at Baptist Temple, Broad & Spruce on 'Happiness' at 8:00 p. m. Tickets 10c. Advance Ledger Central

Which of you will join me in thus bloodily banishing war from the earth? My navy is indeed small, and my army is less, but I have some wealth, some influence, some staying quality, a country too large to be easily overrun, some manufacturing capabilities of turning out war material. These last shall be nationalized (as all such works should be); and all I have—army, navy, food supplies, factories, armaments, money to the last dollar, stands at the service (in the present struggle) of all who will sincerely co-operate—not for conquest, not even for self-defense (except as this is necessarily involved in the universal security), but for the ending of war nonsense and for the good of all. We are told that the Allies are in the war to end war. Let them demonstrate their sincerity by coming in out of the wet. The result will be the prompt end of bloodshed. For the armed force compelling national disarmament will be irresistible. It will mean real and lasting 'preparedness' and peace for all. For us it will mean 'peace with honor'—not the no-honor which rents 'neutrals' and averages injuries, but the real thing—the honor of having saved humanity. JOHN C. TRAUTWINE, JR. Philadelphia, May 13.

AN OASIS IN A DESERT

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—Your recent editorial, 'Stand by the President,' and the one around the phrase 'This is a Government by Common Sense, not a Government by Hysteria,' have been an oasis in a newspaper desert. The contrast with the hydrophobia of some of your contemporaries is cheering and refreshing. I have only been an occasional reader of the EVENING LEDGER, but will henceforth make it my principal newspaper. If you maintain the same tone in all your publications you will soon have a national reputation. OTTO T. MALLEY Philadelphia, May 12.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—If Germany is to be starved into submission, why do not the Allies' armies take with them, instead of having a single soldier, German fields great jars full of potato bugs, hessian fly and other destructive crop agents to be distributed over the crop-growing sections? CURIOUS Philadelphia, May 13.

SEEING THE FLEET

From the Springfield Republican. More than a million persons, it is declared, viewed the Atlantic fleet at anchor in the Hudson River at New York, Sunday. It was easier than it has sometimes been for the million to imagine the potentialities of those huge engines of war—still in the bright color of peace. May it be a long time before they have again to don the dull gray of slaughter or never.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE

Noblesse oblige. What though you gain The slightly ground above the plain? We wait to see your signal glow Upon the mountain's ancient snow; Now speed, since all return is vain. If looking downward, ye were slain In the sweet valley to remain, A vulture would warn you from below—Noblesse oblige! Ye burden-bearers, ne'er complain, Though more and more ye must sustain. On you their loads will many throw; Make broad your shoulders; blessings go With those who help the wailing woe—Noblesse oblige!—Edith Thomas.

AMUSEMENTS

LYRIC LAST 2 EVENINGS AT 8:15 LAST MAT. TOMORROW, 2:15 TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT NEXT WEEK SEATS ON SALE MESSRS. SHUBERT Present

"FIND THE WOMAN" A NEW ACT OF FARMER, WITH HALL HERR Prices, Evgs. and Sat. Mat. 50c to \$1.50 Wednesday Matines, 50c, 75c, \$1

Forrest—Mon. Evg., May 17 TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER, 2:30 AND 8:30 Sir Douglas Mawson's MARVELOUS MOTION PICTURE WITH A THRILLING STORY 1,000,000 Penguin Actors—All Comedians Prices 25c & 50c Choice Seats \$1 NOW

GLOBE MARKET & JUNIOR PHOTOPLAY at 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M. EMILY STEVENS in PICTURE "CORA" VERSION OF Play by Francis De Groot Next Week—"THE MIDDLEMAN"

ARCADIA CHESTNUT, Below 10th St. Photo-play—Continues Make 10c to \$1.50. Selling 10c. HOUSE PETERS in "THE CAPTIVE"

CROSS PARAMOUNT PICTURES Daily 10c Evenings, 1 and 2 at 8 WILLIAM ELLIOTT in WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE

NEW WOODSIDE PARK THEATRE THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER Mat. Saturday, 2:30. Evenings, 8:15-10c, 20c, 50c

ADELPHI TONIGHT AT 8:15 MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:15 WILLIAM ELLIOTT in KITTY MacKAY

BROAD—Tonight & Tomorrow SAVOY OPERA CO. TRIAL BY JURY THE LAST MAN

FORREST—Last 2 Evgs. TOMORROW THE LADY IN RED OPERA Success DUMONT'S DUMONT'S MINSTRELS 474 AND 476 N. 3RD ST. "OLD-TIME MINSTREL NIGHT"

CASINO Walnut & 9th St. Twice Daily GIRL FROM THE FOLLIES OPEN ALL SUMMER TROCADERO 2nd and Arch Streets—"THE 5000 SOUT AGONY"